1:Indiana U. S-4, 5(1954-5)1955 RG4 Estonia RG4

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Dr. Jakob Hurt (1839-1907) whose nationwide campaign for a systematic recording of folklore reached its peak in the 1880's and 1890's~ The result was 114,695 pages of folk poetry, tales, proverbs and music. Hurt gave his fieldworkers exact instructions for recording, the main enphasis being on authenticity. These measures of caution have made his collection the most valuable among the nineteenth century collections. Dr. Hurt is called the "King of Estonian Folklore," a title justly deserved. He published five volumes of folk poetry, two volumes of Vana Kannel ('The Old Harp'), 1876-86, and three volumes of Setukeste laulud ('The Songs of the Setus'). His[1] other materials were deposited in the Finnish Literary Society at Helsinki until the Eesti Rahvaluule Arhiiv (Archive of Estonian Folklore) was founded at

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[1] [Jacob Hurt's -see -160- cat. 116, pp. 158-60-- Analyst]

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Tartu in 1926, with Dr. O. Loorits as the director. Then the Hurt collection was transferred from Helsinki to Tartu, where it remains at the present time among other collections.

In the present century the recording of folklore continued, with modern scholarly methods generally used. The Archive's own collection grew rapidly through the diligent recording by students and other research workers. In 1932 folklore collections deposited in the ERA totaled 375,234 manuscript pages, the largest still being Hurt's collection. In 1939 the ERA's manuscript collection had grown to 585,448 pages. Publication of the collections began in 1935, and by the end of 1939 there were already eleven publications. World War II interrupted publication and from post-war times there are no data.

1:Indiana U. S-4, 5(1954-5)1955 RG4 Estonia RG4

538 to create progressive works about the "happy life" in the Soviet Union. Not much is heard of the activities of the former outstanding Estonian writers who remain in their home country except for August Jakobson, who has been made by the Soviets the top writer in Estonia. Some new poets, Leberecht, Scmuul, and others, have appeared.

533 [217] Folk Music. Some 16,000 variants of Estonian folk music, over 1,400 of them on phonograph rolls, are recorded and housed mostly at the Archive of Estonian Folklore at Tartu. Systematic recording has been carried out since the period of National Awakening. The most important part of the collection is the runes, the recitatives of the old folk songs. The four-measure phrase corresponding to the